

ABSP: Biotechnology Development in Africa – 1991 – 2002

Institute of International Agriculture Michigan State University

USAID - African Partnership in Biotechnology : Strategies for Biotechnology in Africa Nairobi, Kenya 21-23 October 2002





What is "ABSP"

- ▶ The Agricultural Biotechnology Support Project (ABSP) is a USAID-funded project based in the Institute of International Agriculture at the Michigan State University
- ▶ Since 1991 ABSP, in collaboration with other US universities and the private sector, has integrated research, product development and policy/regulatory development to assist developing countries in accessing and generating biotechnology and in establishing a regulatory framework for the adoption of biotech crops



What is "ABSP"

- ▶ ABSP focused on plant biotechnology applications
- Capacity building in: R&D, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Technology Transfer and Biosafety
- Partner Countries: Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, South Africa
- Regional Partners: East and Central Africa, Southern Africa



Goal of ABSP

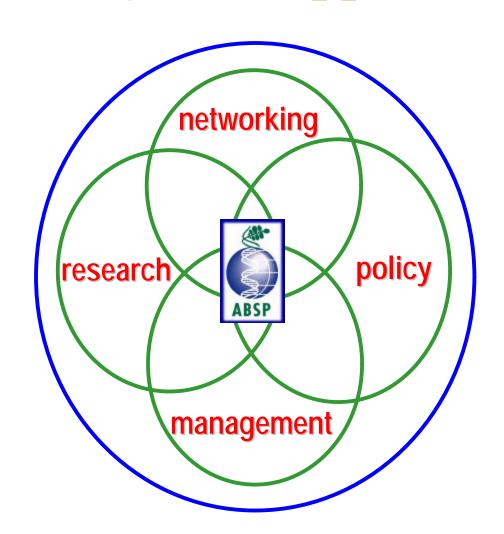
▶ To improve the capacity and policy environment for the use, management, and commercialization of agricultural biotechnology in Developing Countries Objectives:

- Establish a policy framework in developing countries that promotes the use and adoption of agricultural biotechnology products
- Improve marketed crops through strategic research partnerships between the US and Developing Country public and private sectors



ABSP's integrated approach

to technology development & transfer





Public sector

- Michigan State University
- Cornell University
- Texas A & M University
- Scripps Research Institute
- University of Arizona
- University of Texas at Dallas
- Ohio State University
- Virginia Tech
- UC-Berkeley
- CABI

Private sector

- Asgrow
- Monsanto Co.
- Garst Seed (Syngenta)
- DNA Plant Technology (DNAP)
- Pioneer Hi-Bred



ABSP Partners, 1991-2002

Developing Country partners

- Central Research Institute for Food Crops (CRIFC), Indonesia
- Agricultural Genetic Engineering and Research Institute (AGERI), Egypt
- Kenya Agriculture Research Institute (KARI)
- Agribiotecnologia de Costa Rica
- Fitotek Unggul, Indonesia
- DPVCTRF, Morocco
- ASARECA, East Africa
- ARC-Roodeplaat, South Africa



ABSP Capacity Building Initiatives

Bilateral

- Biosafety Egypt, Kenya and Indonesia
- IPR & Tech. Transfer Egypt, Kenya, Indonesia

Regional

- Biotechnology & Biosafety East & Central Africa, ASARECA
- Biosafety Southern Africa, SARB





ABSP & Egypt : Capacity Building at AGERI

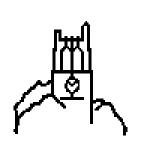


Overall collaboration between ABSP and AGERI began in 1992, with the aim of producing pest and disease resistant tomato, maize, cucurbits, and potatoes.

- Development of tuber moth resistance in potato
- Development of potyvirus resistant cucurbits
- Development of stem borer resistance in maize
- Production of tomato yellow leaf curl virus (TYLCV) resistant tomato

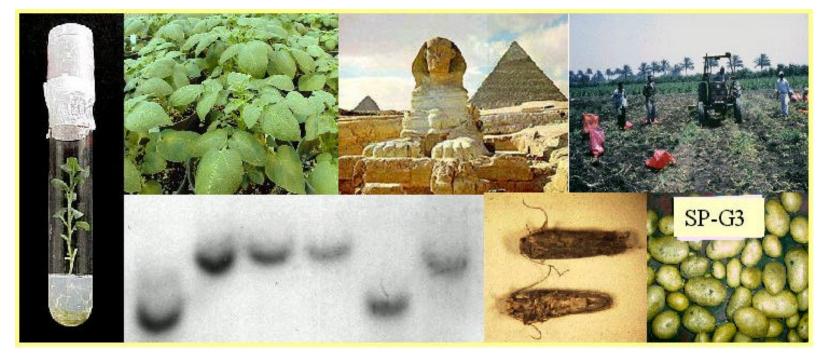


Development of tuber moth resistance in potatoes: ABSP, MSU & AGERI













ABSP & Egypt : Capacity Building at AGERI

Biosafety

- Individual scientists attended biosafety training workshops
- Two-week biosafety internship program
- ABSP regional biosafety workshop (Cairo, 1994)
- Biocontainment greenhouse facility established at AGERI
- Biosafety guidelines drafted and approved in 1995
- Egyptian National Biosafety Committee (NBC) established in 1995
- Field trials of transgenic crops (potatoes, cucurbits and tomatoes)



ABSP & Egypt - Capacity Building

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

- Individual training of scientists and those directly involved in developing transgenic materials
- Workshops that included policy makers and government officials
- IPR Consultant performed IP audit for AGERI
- Initiation of communication between scientists working in biotechnology programs and legislators and policy makers
- Development of technology in partnership with international seed companies "bargaining chips"
- Egyptian scientists and TT personnel participate in internships and IP/TT short courses presented at MSU
 - Participation in Tech. Transfer meetings in the USA





IPR Impacts in Egypt



- General awareness established at Government level on Tech. Transfer and IP
- Technology Transfer policies adopted within Agricultural Research Centre and AGERI in Egypt
- Office of Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property (OTTIP) established at AGERI



ABSP and ASARECA

Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa

ABSP is working with ASARECA to develop a regional initiative in biotechnology and biosafety:

- Formation of ASARECA Biotechnology Working Group in 2000
- Commission working papers on biotech priorities for crops in the region and regional biosafety initiatives in 2001/2002
- Working Group meetings in 2000 and 2002
- Stakeholder workshops on biotechnology and biosafety in June and August 2002
- Proposal development during August October 2002







Biotechnology Inventory

"An Inventory of Agricultural Biotechnology for the Eastern and Central Africa Region"

Andrea Johanson & Catherine L. Ives

Highlights the current status of biotechnology in East and Central African crops and the future potential of biotechnology for their genetic improvement.

http://www.iia.msu.edu/absp/inventory1.html





ABSP and Southern Africa

Field testing tuber moth resistant potatoes in South Africa

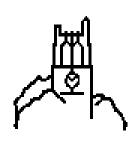
 Southern Africa Regional Biosafety Program (SARB)

Capacity Building and Training



Field Trials in South Africa: ABSP, MSU, & ARC-Roodeplaat VOPI





ABSP











ABSP and Southern Africa



Southern Africa Regional Biosafety Program (SARB)

Overall Objective: "To build regional policy and technical capacity in Southern Africa to support science based regulation of the development, commercial application and trade in agricultural products derived from modern biotechnology"

Specific Objective: "To lay the regulatory foundation that will support the field testing of genetically engineered products in at least 4 of the 7 target countries in Southern Africa"





- R&D projects must be based on local priorities and local decision making to foster ownership
- R&D should be focused on a limited number of projects that can lead to high impact products in the short to medium term
- Technology Development and collaborations can be the driving force for effective national policy development
- Co-development better than technology transfer -"bring something to the table"
- IP considerations should be integrated in projects from the outset
- If applicable, biosafety regulatory packages should be prepared early in the product development phase
- Public-Private sector partnerships are critical to both R&D and "commercialization"





ABSP: Lessons Learned

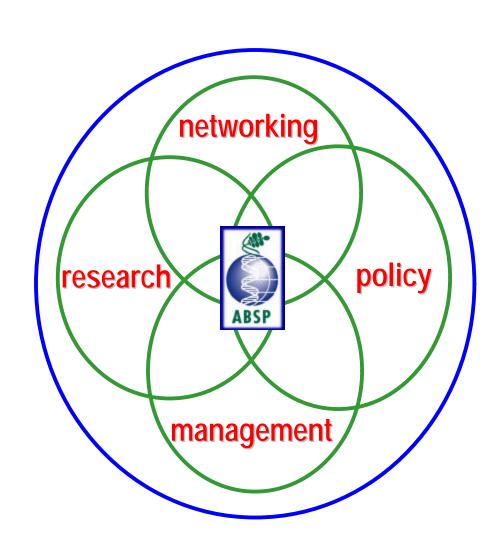
- The developing country Private Sector is important for the dissemination of resulting products
- Enabling Policy environment for biotechnology (both national and institutional) is critical in developing countries biosafety regulatory framework; IPR; Technology Transfer
- Build support for R&D by reaching out to all stakeholders and raising their capacity to communicate the biotech message effectively – communication and outreach
- Build local capacity to manage and sustain all project activities
- Build effective networks among all consortium partners
- Blend country and regional approaches





ABSP: 1991 - 2002

ABSP is a successful model for Agricultural **Biotechnology** development





Thank you for your attention!



http://www.iia.msu.edu/absp

